(in '000 tonnes)

States/UTs	Quantity
Haryana	1210.80
Madhya Pradesh	43.34
Punjab	2579.04
Rajasthan	33.78
Uttar Pradesh	263.54
Chandigarh	0.96
Delhi	6.56
TOTAL	4138.02

(c) Keeping in view the higher level of procurement, there is no intention to go in for any wheat imports in the present context.

Installation of Sugar Mill at Jahangirpur in U.P.

1332. CHOWDHRY HARI SINGH: Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state :

(a) what is the stage of construction and installation of the cooperative sugar mill at Jahangirpur in Jewar district of Bulandshahr, U.P.; and

(b) by when the sugar mill would start manufacturing sugar ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI KALP NATH RAI) : (a) A letter of Intent No. LI : 764 (1989) dated 16-10-1989 has been issued to M/s. U.P. Cooperative Sugar Factories Federation Ltd., Lucknow for setting up of a new sugar factory of 2500 TCD at Jahangirpur, Jewar District, Bulandshahr. As per information furnished by the aforesaid Federation, 25% construction and installation work of the Sugar Mill has been completed at present.

(b) The Federation has intimated that there is some dispute with the machinery supplier. After resolving the dispute, the Federation expects that the sugar mill would start sugar production during the crushing season 1995-96.

Sugarcane Crushing in Maharashtra

1333. SHRI SATISH PRADHAN : Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Sugarcane crushing in Maharashtra was stopped during the last season for want of sugarcane ; and

(b) if so, what is the total production loss in tonnes and in number of farm labours working days ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI KALP NATH RAI) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Compulsory Levy on Rice Mills

1334. SHRI IQBAL SINGH :
SHRI SURESH PACHOURI:

Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the system of procuring ordinary rice and basmati rice through compulsory levy on rice mills is still in vogue in some States:

(b) if so, what are the names of the States which are continuing with the practice and the rationale thereof;

(c) whether Government propose to consider doing away with the system of compulsory levy at least on superfine and basmati rice varieties;

(d) whether it is also a fact that basmati is even now treated as an essential commodity;

(e) if so, whether Government are considering to take basmati and superfine varieties out of the purview of Essential Commodities Act; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI KALP NATH RAI) : (a) and (b) There is no levy on basmati rice anywhere in the country.

As regards non-basmati rice, it is procured for the central pool under a statutory levey system imposed by the State Governments, in exercise of the power conferred on them under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955. The percentage of levy varies from State to State as indicated in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) There is no levy on basmati rice anywhere in the country.

There is no proposal to remove levy on superfine rice.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) and (f) Although Government has been considering various proposals for removing basmati rice from the purview of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955, no decision has so far been taken. However, in so far as superfine varieties of rice are concerned, there is no proposal to remove the same from the purview of the Essential Commodities Act.

Statement

System of Procurement of Rice during 1992-93 Kharif Marketing Season

Sl. No.	Name of the State/ Union Territory	Category	Quantum of Levy
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Millers/Dealers	50%
2.	Assam	Millers/Dealers	50%
3.	Bihar	No Levy	—
4.	Gujarat	Millers	7%
5.	Haryana	Millers/Dealers	75%
6.	Jammu & Kashmir	—	—
7.	Karnataka	Millers/Dealers	33.3%
8.	Kerala	—	—
9.	Madhya Pradesh	Millers/Dealers	50% *(25% export levy on paddy)
10.	Maharashtra	Millers	30%
11.	Orissa	Millers	50%
12.	Punjab	Millers/Dealers	75%

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
13.	Rajasthan ..	Millers/Dealers	75% in Sriganganagar district 50% rest of the state. (25% export levy on paddy).
14.	Tamil Nadu	.. Millers/Dealers	50% (50% export levy on paddy)
15.	Tripura	.. —	—
16.	Uttar Pradesh	.. Millers/Dealers	60% (Western Uttar Pradesh) 40% (some districts in East Uttar Pradesh)
17.	West Bengal	.. Millers	30%
18.	Chandigarh	.. Millers/Dealers	75%
19.	Delhi	.. Millers/Dealers	75%
20.	Pondicherry	.. Millers/Dealers	30% transport levy on paddy/ rice. 20% purchase levy on paddy.

*Export levy on paddy removed w.e.f. 5th January, 1993.

खाद्यान्नों का एक राज्य से दूसरे राज्य में लाया ले जाया जाना

@ 1335. **श्री राम जेठमलानी :**
डा० जितेन्द्र कुमार जैन :

क्या **खाद्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने देश में एक स्थान से दूसरे स्थान पर खाद्यान्नों के लाये ले जाए जाने पर लगी रोक को हटाने का निर्णय ले लिया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या इन पर लगी रोक हटा ली गई है;

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो किन-किन राज्यों में यह रोक अभी भी लगी हुई है;

(घ) किन-किन राज्यों से रोक हटा ली गई है; और

(ङ) कतिपय राज्यों द्वारा इन रोकों को न हटाये जाने के क्या कारण हैं और इन रोकों को कब तक हटा लिए जाने की संभावना है ?

खाद्य मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री कल्प नाथ राय) : (क) से (ङ) केन्द्रीय सरकार की वर्तमान नीति के अनुसार खाद्यान्नों (गेहूं, लेवी मुक्त चावल, मोटे अनाजों और दालों) के अन्तर्राज्यीय तथा अन्तः राज्यीय संचलन के लिए समस्त देश को एकल खाद्य जोन माना जाता है ।

सभी राज्य सरकारों/संघ शासित प्रदेशों को 26-3-93 को समस्त देश को एक खाद्य जोन मानने की इस राष्ट्रीय नीति के बारे में सूचित किया गया था । उनसे अनुरोध किया गया था कि वे यह सुनिश्चित करें कि खाद्यान्नों के संचलन में कोई बाधा नहीं होने पाए । उन्हें यह भी परामर्श दिया गया था कि वे आवश्यक वस्तु अधिनियम, 1955 के अधीन भारत सरकार की पूर्व स्वीकृति प्राप्त करने के लिए औपचारिक प्रस्ताव भेज कर ऐसे सांविधिक प्रतिबंध संबंधी उपबंधों को हटा दें जिनकी वजह से खाद्यान्नों के अन्तर्राज्यीय और अन्तः राज्यीय संचलन में बाधा पड़ती हो ।

उत्तर प्रदेश, गोआ, गुजरात, मध्य प्रदेश, राजस्थान, महाराष्ट्र, हिमाचल प्रदेश, सिक्किम,

@पूर्वतः अतारांकित प्रश्न सं० 660, 3 मई, 1993 से स्थानांतरित ।